

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; collection of Leslie Hubricht, No. A1562.

This form is another of the peculiar variations which have been noted in loess deposits in Illinois. Typical *appressa* is rare in these deposits, only two specimens having been noted among fifty of the new race. In size *hubrichti* is the largest form of the *appressa* group, exceeding that of *P. a. perigrapta*, which attains a diameter of about 22 mm. The lamella or tooth on the parietal wall also differs greatly in form in this race. There is considerable variation in size among the fifty specimens of *hubrichti* from Valmeyer, about a dozen specimens ranging from 19 to 21 mm. in diameter. All have the peculiar elevated, dome-shaped spire of the new variety and not the flat spire of typical *appressa*.

The material was collected from loess deposits at Valmeyer by Mr. Leslie Hubricht, in whose honor the variety is named.

A NEW BOLIVIAN HELICOID, DINOTROPIS HARRINGTONI

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND T. D. A. COCKERELL

In the course of work in Bolivia Mr. George L. Harrington picked up the peculiar snail described below. In shape it is curiously like some depressed, carinate helices from different parts of the world and belonging to widely separated genera, such as the Californian *Monadenia circumcarinata* (Stearns) or the Australian *Glyptorhagada kooringensis* (Ang.). In the surface sculpture and general shape it is like depressed Jamaican members of the *Pleurodonte* group. The basal lip is unfortunately broken; possibly it was toothed there, though we are disposed to believe it was toothless. In texture it is unlike *Labyrinthus*, which always has a parietal tooth. It does not seem to be related to *Xenothauma* Fulton. On the whole we are inclined to think it a specialized member of the *Epiphragmophora* group, but no definite opinion can be formed without anatomic data. We form for it a new group, the exact status of which remains in abeyance.

DINOTROPIS, new genus. The openly umbilicate shell is strongly depressed, keeled, of few ($4\frac{1}{2}$) whorls, the nuclear $1\frac{1}{2}$ smooth, the

rest closely granulose; aperture strongly oblique, the peristome expanded above, reflected basally, the strong parietal callus short.

DINOTROPIS HARRINGTONI, n. sp. Pl. 2, figs. 14.

The umbilicus is contained about six times in diameter. The spire is only slightly convex. The whorls are weakly convex in the inner, concave in the outer half, the last whorl descending slowly below the very acute peripheral keel, the base being concave below the keel, convex towards the umbilicus. The color (dead) is light buff, with very faint indications of a brownish band above the keel. The dull surface is very closely granulose, the granules pustuliform, indistinctly arranged along light growth-striae, but in places forming short oblique trends. The peristome is well expanded and, so far as preserved, reflected basally, but most of the basal margin is broken away. Height 8.5 mm. (estimated); diam. 27.7 mm.

Bolivia: Rio Iguembe, two or three miles above junction with Rio Ingre, collected near a limey horizon by Mr. George L. Harrington. Type 168636 ANSP.

A NEW CALLISTOCHITON FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA

BY G. WILLETT

During December, 1936, Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Connelly, of the Southern California Conchological Club, while collecting at Arbolitos Point, near Ensenada, Lower California, secured forty specimens of a chiton that appears to be new to science. For this I propose the name of:

CALLISTOCHITON CONNELLYI sp. nov. Pl. 2, fig. 13, $\times 6$.

Description.—Small; cream-colored, with white girdle. Head valve with nine or ten low, rounded, very finely pustulate ribs; tail valve with apparently fewer ribs, but these only faintly indicated and not perceptible in some specimens. Lateral areas with two rounded, finely pustulate ribs which, on the posterior part of most specimens, merge into a single rib with a more or less faintly indicated notch at the margin. Pleural tracts crossed by about fifteen very fine ribs, connected with each other by faint riblets; these ribs are obscure or imperceptible on the jugal area, which is finely punctate. Girdle clothed with densely crowded, microscopic, imbricating scales with a marginal border of fine spines. Length, 6; diam., 3.4; alt., 1 mm.